App.F.IX-4]

1922. File No. 26-2

Previous References. Pris) Serial Nos. 1—

Pris 58-15-11

Later references.
Pris 57—28(1-7)
Pris 35—25(1—8)
Pris 1 27 (1 4)
Pris cn-12-28(142)

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1 Renewed

Part B for September 1925

SUBJECT

Proposals for the improvement of industries in the gaols.

G.O.No. 1050-1710 & 22-9-25 Home Dept. of Prisons
" Director
" Examiner
" Heads of Depts.
Mr P. F. D'souza
" Md Ashaq Khan

Approval of the recommendations of the Committee in the matter and to request the Govt. of Prisons to give effect to the recommendations made by the Committee.

Manavasamy Iyengar
26/10/25

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent

Pris 26-22

Draft to go as per instructions of the Jailer.

R 1

Municipal 12

J 5220

Pris

Dear Sir,

I am desired to inform you that the income derived from the manufacturing dept. of the Jail, is capable of great improvement, and to request you to study the question in all its aspects and to formulate proposals suggesting ways & means calculated to reduce the expenditure & increase the income.

Yours truly
Engr

(Letter No. 1313/26-22 dt. 23.8.22 from the Dy. Inspr. Pris submitting details for repairs is called for in the above

(N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

2

Read.

The Hy. proposes a saving
Rs 1365 per annum by his
suggestions. The various items
in the proposals are summarised
by him in the S. U. O, and they
appear to be reasonable. As
he perhaps pitches the rate of the
weaving expert a little bit
high, which may be reduced to
and then some another 600 per
making a total of Rs 1965 if the
proposals are approved.

The G.O. of the 22nd Aug 21 in
the improvement of industries
in the Bangalore & Mysore jails
is interesting. The connected file has
been taken by the Special Officer

Recd
1.9.21
Hon
1/9

4) The proposals are
good & carefully thought
out & effect savings in
the Establishment. The pay
of the textile Expert may
perhaps be fixed at Rs 70-5/-
Rs, as after all it is
a carpet making that is to
be on a somewhat large scale
may be necessary. The title

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

further savings, without affe
industries or the income.

R. S. III-21

General and Revenue
Secretariat.

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erial
No.

5) This appears to come under one of the subjects of the Diwan Development of Jail Industries

Second Member & Diwan

B 4/9/22

Cas 14/9

6) How can two principles laid down in the Jail Manual regarding visitors: One is that the Jail should restrict all its requirements in kind that it should not compete with private trade enterprises. What do the Jail Committees expect to do these points.

HD 23/9

A S B 25.9.22

7) Please put up the Jail Committees report. Cas 7-9

8) Read with the Jail committees report &

9) Where is it? It is not on the file. Please see Hon'ble Min.

[. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 26 of 19 22

Serial No.

10) The said committee reports [illegible]

Copy 23/12/22 [illegible] 28/12

11) Kind attention is invited to the remarks in pages 119 to 126 of the report submitted.

Secretary

Copy 31/12

12) Para 210 on p/p 120 to 126 gives a summary of the [illegible] Record [illegible]

8/12/22

13) The Director of Industries & Commerce may be specially consulted.

2/12/22.

2 S to 4/12/22

14) Forwarded unofficially to the Director of Industries & Commerce for favour of opinion.

By order

for Secretary to Government

G.O. No: 152. Jail
19.2.1923.

15

The Industries in the Jail were examined by Mr. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar and he made certain suggestions to Government. His original note is enclosed herewith. It will be seen from the proposals I now make that there is substantial agreement between our views though changed conditions have necessitated modifications in certain points.

2. The following table gives a list of the different kinds of manufactures carried on in the Central Jail, Bangalore, during the official year 1921-1922.

Industry	Aver. No. of men employed	Annual out-turn value	Description of articles made
otton Spinning & Weaving	43	14,332 6 0	Cloths for convicts, Towels, Bedsheets, Twill, Napkins Tent Cloth, &c.
oollen Carpets	48	12,513 14 6	Plain Woollen Carpets, Pile cappets, Coir Rugs &c
ambly	11	8,495 3 4	Kamblies & Thin blankets
ye Works	4	2,622 6 6	Colouring Cotton, Wool &c
ailoring and huckler's Dept.	19	9,140 11 10	Prisoner's Clothes & Sandal making.
unny Department	18	4,356 12 8	Coir Rugs, Tennis Nets, Money bags &c.
ron & Brass	22	1,575 0 5	Shackles, Chisels, Implements &c.
arpentry	63	1,001 2 2	Chairs, Cots, Tables, Furniture Etc.
attan and Basket Weaving.	12	361 6 5	Rattan Boxes, baskets, Bamboo baskets
Total	240	54,401 15 10	

and as now distributed the following are the statistics.

3. Total number of prisoners engaged in Industrial work on 7th February 1923 - 340 (Excluding those engaged in Garden work extra-mural and Sundry Repairs to Buildings).

Carpet Manufacture

Carpet Making	60 Men	No. of Perpendicular looms	10
Spinning Yarn	40	" Pit Looms	6
Preliminary operations	2		

Cloth Making

On Fly Shuttle Looms	38	Fly Shuttle Looms	38
Pit Looms	3	Pit Looms	4
Spinning	21	Warping Machine	1
Miscellaneous operations	19		

Kambli Making

On Looms	40
Spinning	25
Teasing	5

Gunny & Rattan

Coir Making	4
Coir Matting	5
Rattan Work	3
Money bags, Tennis nets &c, making	5

Sawing & Carpentry

Sawing	3
Carpentry	25

Smithy

Shackles making	3
Sundry Repairs	10

Tailoring

Stitching Cloths	18
Sandal making	2

Dyeing ...	4
Pottery (making plates)	5
	340

Total number of men engaged in garden cultivation (Chiefly vegetables)

Extra mural labour ... ...

Repairs to the buildings ...

Total number of Prisoners on 7-2-23 ... 821

18) Women labour is chiefly employed in cleaning rations &c. Raw materials are supplied by Jail Contractors. Finished goods over and above the requirements of the jails lock-ups &c - are sold to the public. There is no separate sales room. There are no machines worked by power. Long termers are specially selected for carpet making and weaving.

19) It will thus be seen that except in the case of Carpet making and to a certain extent furniture the prison-ers are mainly employed in making articles to meet their own requirements. Having regard to the large number of Jail population in the two places it is obvious that there will be a certain amount of superfluous labour that has to be used in the manufacture of articles that could be sold to the public. In chosing such industries the main princi ple in my opinion should be that the Industry should not be of a character that can easily compete with local enterpris (2) that the industry can be carried on by manual labour or if possible with simple appliances and does not involve any

4. Conformably with these principles, the industries sug gested by the Inspector-General of prisons, viz., carpet - making and blanket making seem to be most suitable for bein developed on a large scale. The proposals of the Inspecto -General of Prisons that blanket making may be developed in the Mysore Jail, while the Bangalore Central Jail should co centrate itself in cloth and carpet weaving have my concurr- enco. As far as carpet weaving is concerned the class of carpets made in the Jail, requiring as they do chiefly manu labour and elaborate workmanship are such as are not likely

likely to compete very much with private enterprise and in the case of weaving, the bulk of the goods are either used by the Prisoners or are such as are not usually - - made by our handloom weavers such as towels, napkings, jhools, dungrees &c. I agree that though advertisement of Jail made goods should be avoided it is necessary to devise some measures to secure a continuity of orders - and arrange for a speedy disposal of the stock. I have no objection to allow such articles to be exhibited in the Arts & Crafts Depot which is proposed to be organised hereafter on a large scale so as to form a Central - Depot for Mysore Products and keep albums, catalogues, &c., and register orders. Since the report of the Jail Committee was issued, opinion has been modified to a certain extent regarding the expediency of introducing power driven machinery into jails. The Coimbatore Jail is - being fitted up with Cotton Spinning and Weaving Plant and the Bhagalpur Jail with Woollen Mill Machinery. So far as the manufacture of carpets is concerned, I consider that Jails should undertake only the manufacture of handmade carpets and the introduction of any power driven machinery for making druggets &c to be avoided. It is desirable to introduce and develop other fibre - Weaving.

5. As regards Weaving, the primary object is to meet the requirements of the jail population and teach the - prisoners a simple industry from which they can earn - - their livelihood after undergoing their term of imprison -ment. The lines on which the work is now carried on are therefore sound, but there is great scope for the - cheapening of production by the introduction of more efficient appliances. The looms are capable of considerable improvement and some preparatory machines have to be

be introduced. It is desirable to use the looms in the production of a variety of articles likely to meet the r- -quirements of Government Departments such as Jhools for Military Horses and duggries and other coarse cloths. I am not in favour of putting up any power looms though - there would be no difficulty in having a small section with half-a-dozen power looms which would be self-suppor- -ing.

6. From the Statistics, I have collected, there is a little dyeing also carried on in the Jail. The requir- -ments of the Military, Police &c., in respect of Khaki clothing are steadily expanding and if Government are pr- -pared to spend about Rs. 10,000/- for putting up a plant for khaki dyeing it would be possible to make this sec- tion sufficiently remunerative and expand the work of th Weaving Section.

7. In regard to the employment of a special staff to supervise weaving, I am doubtful whether a good man can be had for the pay proposed. Mr. B. J. Wesley the pre- sent Supervisor has been trained in the Department of In dustries and his technical knowledge and ability are of a high order though he has not much capacity to handle men Until a proper man is employed I shall be glad to arrang for general advice &c to be given through the Technical Officers of the Department and also give some further - training to discharged prisoners.

8. As far as possible where the goods manufactured ar not for order, only articles required for the use of the prisoners and Government Departments should be manufactu and if this does not provide sufficient work for the pri- -soners, the department of Industries may be consulted an such articles as are likely to be readily sold made.

9. There is good scope for developing fruit and veget ble cultivation in the Jail at Bangalore. The wells - ave a good supply of water and if a small pump and engi re installed, a great deal of labour can be saved, and line of occupation not likely to compete very much wit ardeners and vegetable cultivation introduced.

10. As I have already stated, I am in favour of the - roposal - Kambli Manufacture - being introduced in the ysore Jail. Here too the primitive methods should be iven up and Kambli weaving by fly shuttle slays also in troduced. This will necessitate the purchase of yarn. Here is a good market for what is known as Coôly blanke nd there will be no difficulty in selling the blankets ot required for the Police Department or for Government epartments.

11. The chief difference between Cotton Weaving and - ool ~~spinning~~ weaving in Mysore, is that in the former case the eavers are able to buy the yarn and in the latter they ave to make their own yarn. If ready made Woollen yarn an be made available, it would be possible to extend th ndustry on a very large scale in Mysore. A few spinni lants have been put up, but as these concerns are thems es engaged in the manufacture of blankets and rugs, it ifficult to get the yarn. It is absolutely necessary herefore ~~it is~~ to establish a concern that would devote tself primarily to the manufacture of yarn. This yarn ould be used in the Jail and also in the rug factories he Department. The prisoners may also be taught the - anufacture of tweeds of the Donigal type. A small pla or the manufacture of yarn exclusive of buildings etc., s estimated to cost Rs 30,000/- and it would materially ssist the development of the industry to have such a - -

plant. I have been trying to enlist private enterprise but as the scheme will not suit a large Joint Stock concern there has been some little difficulty in pushing the scheme through. Should the Mysore Jails use machine - made yarn, I may be able to make arrangements on a small scale with some of the manufacturers to supply a certain quantity of yarn.

12. I am not in favour of the manufacture of furniture being undertaken on a large scale in the Jails. This - work may be confined to producing articles required in Jails and to a certain extent by Government Departments. As the activities of the Arts Workshops expand, it may - be possible to transfer some of the special kinds of furniture done in the Art Workshop to the Central Jail.

13. The system of costing in the Jail is not very satis -factory. As the labour is not paid for, the methods of fixing prices are arbitrary and some special precautions are to be taken in regard to the fixing of prices &c.

My suggestions are : -

1) Carpet making in which may be included the making of carpets from wool and other fibres should be develop -ed in the Central Jail, Bangalore, special attention being paid for the manufacture of pile carpets. It should be carried on as a handmade industry. There should be proper albums and catalogues and sales to be carried on through the Industrial Depot of the Department except in the case of orders directly placed in the Jail.

2) Weaving to be carried on on the present lines but a few more improved machines to be introduced. Additional equipment may cost about Rs 2,000/-. The Jail in addition to meeting the requirements of the Prison population, to manufacture jhools for the Military - Department, Dufter Chowks, &c and a small section may be organised for the manufacture of Khaki Cloth. An additional expenditure of Rs 10,000/- would be necessary to introduce Khaki manufacture.

3) The Jail should not undertake the manufacture of furniture for the general public, but arrangements may be made with the Arts Workshop to get some work in connection with the manufacture of good artistic furniture.

4. As there is a good water supply, vegetable and fruit cultivation to be developed, a small pumping installation being put up.

5) The manufacture of rugs and blankets to be develop-ed in the Mysore Jail. Better results are likely be achieved if machine made yarn is used instead of handmade yarn for certain class of goods. Arrange-ments may be made to put up fly shuttle looms and use machine made wool yarn. A small plant be put up for the manufacture of such yarn, but if Government are not in favour of this, arrangements may be made with the mills to get the yarn. The manufacture of light weight rugs and blankets and tweeds of the Donigal Type may also be introduced.

The commercial arrangements in regard to the purchase of raw materials, costing, sales &c should be entrusted to a separate man having some commercial experience not connected with the executive jail staff, but directly subordinate to the Superintendent.

An Officer of the Department of Industries may be deputed periodically to examine the working of each industry and make suggestions for improvement. The Director of Industries and Commerce may be made an Ex-Officio Visitor of the Jail devoting special attention to the Industrial side of the work in the Jail.

Director of Industries
and Commerce.

31) The Bangalore Central Jail, is the largest Institution amongst Prisons in Mysore and is capable of accommodating 862 Prisoners and on the date of report, there were 619 composed a follows:-

	Male.	Female.
Rigorous	387	18
Simple	1	-
Lifers	152	14
Condemned	12	~~2~~ 1
Under trial	30	- 2
Sessions under trial	3	-
Juveniles	17	-
Civil	2	-
Total:-	584	35

32) Of these, excluding the women who are 35 in number, th number available, for work in Jail Industries, will be on an a -age about 400 to 450. Of these, under the Jail Manual sixty persons ought to be detailed for extra mural work, outside th jail. From a statement submitted to the Government, the numbe actually engaged in the Industrial work in the year 1916 was 2 This could be taken as a rough standard, and it can be stated that on an average about 250 men would be available for Indust work.

33) The Jail Manual states that one of the chief objects of jail industries, should be to meet all prison requirements, an then, meet Government requirements, and finally manufacture articles for the market, and it is also stated that there shou be one main industry in each jail. Judged from this principle it can be stated that the industries now pursued in the Jail a done with the above object, and that the chief manufacturing & industries of the Bangalore Central Jail are in the carpets an weaving sections.

34) Dealing with each of these industries separately, I sha proceed first with the Smithy Section:-

35) During the year, there were employed on an average 17 m daily and they turned out goods of a total value of Rs1,036-7-1 The articles turned out include Brass seers, padlocks, iron bo etc., fetters and fetter rings. This is a section which is ca ble of great improvement in that, the training which a prison

prisoner obtains while at work here will be useful to him in after life and as such it is necessary to remodel the section by fixing a syllabus and taking in men who are likely to stay in the jail 3 or 4 years and make them not only do articles for jail requirements, but also, some articles of standard designs and of every day use like bolts and nuts, sickle, door bars etc.---

SAWING &-CARPENTRY:

This section includes, sawing of timber, manufactureof furniture and also rattan and basket weaving. During the year, 53 men were employed daily on an average in this section. 15,660 sq.ft of timber were sawn and articles of a total value of Rs 4,237/= were manufactured. All the timber needed for the work in the jail is sawn here. The workshop section, manufa all sorts of articles from picture frames, churning sticks e to such high class work like revolving chairs and ward robe occassionally doors and windows. It would be more advantag if work in this section is confined to certain standard arti like chairs, office tables, planks, notice boards etc., so that we could be certain of our output.

GUNNY DEPARTMENT:-

This section consists of several prisoners engaged in - miscellaneous industries. They turn out ropes, coir ropes, cotton ropes, tennis nets, money bags etc. During the year on an average 19 men were engaged in this industry and turned out goods to the value of Rs 2,469/=. At present they are engaged in the manufactur aloe fibre ropes for the Military authorities the fibbe being supplied by the military. It is a matter for investigation whethe the manufacture of cotton ropes may not be introduced more largely and also a loom for the manufacture of coir rugs.

CARPET MANUFACTURE:-

This section as already referred to should be considered as one of the special industries of the Bangalore Jail

are being manufactured as also occasionally door rugs with - coor centres and pile Carpets - 3 -

piled carpets borders and vice versa. During the year 47 men were employed in this section and turned out goods to the value of Rs 2,183-8-6. The work in this section may be considered to be - - satisfactory, and may be advantageous. But this has to be taken up as a separate question.

KAMBLI:-

The largest number of men are employed in this section with proportionately a small outtturn. During the year 63 men were - - employed and they turned out goods to the value of Rs1,811-6-0 or according to another statement 2,482 sq.yards or about 860 kamblies a year. They have at present about a dozen pit looms, and of the 63 men in the section only a dozen are engaged in weaving. The rest are employed in the spinning of yarn from wool and the preparation c warps and wefts. It is a question, worth investigation as to why mill made yarn should not be used and more men employed on weaving. Such a practice is being adopted in the Bellary and Trichinopoly Jails. The preparation of Ujju Kamblies of the Army Blanket type can be usefully undertaken. I think the question of making yarn by machinery may be kept in view and suitable machinery installed as soon as ~~xxxxxxx~~ a favourable opportunity offers.

HANDLOOM WEAVING:-

This probably is another section which can be called the special industry of the jail and is doing satisfactory work. During the yea 1916, 47 men were employed on an average everyday and they turned o goods to the value of Rs 9,304/=. The weaving shed is well equipped and has 42 frame looms of which 30 looms are in actual use. They manufacture white sheeting for jail as Dress cloth of value of Rs874-4-1, tent cloth (Rs962-4-7) and articles of the type of bed shee towels and cheques, tape, tea cloth, check and white drill and quilt

TAILORING ETC.,

This gives employment to about 25 men who are engaged in the preparation of Jail Robes.

WORK FOR WOMEN:-

There are at present engaged in the ~~xxxxxx~~ winding of yarn and

ragi and the spinning of wool. The number of female prisoners are few and it is a doubtful question whether they should be employed in any other industry.

The following table gives an idea of the relative utility from the point of out put of each industry with reference to the men - - employed.

Industry.	No: of men employed.	Value of goods turned in the year. Rs A. P
Smithy	17	1,036 0 0
Sawing & Carpentry	53	4,237 0 0
Gunny Department.	19	2,469 0 0
Carpet.	47	2,183 8 6
Kamblies.	63	2,482 0 0
Cotton weaving.	47	9,304 0 4
Tailoring.	25	2,084 5 7

During the year 1916, a sum of Rs 18,734-14-0 was drawn from the Treasury for the purposes of these industries and a sum of Rs22,326-1 was paid into the Treasury and the inference is drawn that these Industries realised a net profit of Rs 3,991-15-10. It is a question whether this figure is correct. A careful Analysis of the principle which the prices are fixed indicates that a sum of annas 4 per day it is necessary to put this charge as a figure is charged for labour. But to arrive at a correct figure which is prevailing in the locality and if this is done the profits earned will be considerably reduced. A further investigation as to whether the profits cannot be increased, results in the answer that the efficienc of the outturn must be increased and it should be possible to do this making due allowances for the fact that the labour is not trained. The question is how best to do this. I have three alternatives to suggest and it is left to the Government to decide which of the three is best and to adopt the same.

1)Employment of a trained man on Rs 75/= to Rs100 a month to superintend all the works; a Graduate of the Victoria Jubilee Techni

Technical Institute with some training in the Weaving Factory be employed in this work, instead of leaving the responsibility on t Chief ~~Jailorxxx~~ Jailor as at present.

2) Giving a share in the profits to the existing Maistries, enable them to get more work turned out.

3)Offering each prisoner, a bonus, when he is liberated - th bonus being either in kind or in cash and based on the work turn out daily and his good conduct i.e., if he turns out 8 annas wor a day, he may be given from 1 to 2 annas a day.

I would not advocate the introduction of any new industries in the Bangalore Central Jail, but would offer the following suggestions:-

The main object of jail industries ought to be first to meet jail demands and then to teach prisoners some craft to enable th to earn an honest living after they are liberated. During the y 1916, the total value of goods turned out in the jail came up to Rs 23,796-~~15~~-6 and of this, the jail demands are only for Rs 8658- the balance represents articles intended for trade.

Greater attempt ought to be paid to improve the efficiency o labour than what is prevalent now. From a comparison of the out turn in the case of kamblies and hand looms with that of the sam work done outside the prison I can confidently say that the out- turn in the jail is not even half of what it is outside. What i necessary is a greater supervision by a technical man with an inducement to the prisoners to enable them to reform their ---- aracter

2. It is essential for an institution like the jail to stan se its outturn. The jail requirements for a year should firs ascertained and these produced either by earmarking a portio jail labour or by doing all the requirements at one time.

3.Instead of taking individual orders, it would be more vantageous to turn out articles of a standard type most in

in demand in neighbourhood.

4)In the smithy and carpentry sections, it is necessary to have a systematic training spread over 2 or 3 years without any thought for profit as these are likely to be very useful to prisoners when they are liberated. Even in these sections, the articles that are produced ought to be of a type that an ordinary workman can do in his workshop.

5) In weaving, manufacture of articles like check, nap-kins which under ordinary circumstances are not likely to withstand mill competition ought to be given up. After doing things needed for the jail, attention must be confined to the production of such class of goods as are woven in the country on hand looms for which there is large demand.

6) Tape weaving may be introduced for female prisoners.

7) In the kambli section wool spinning must be abolished and greater number of men employed in weaving. Mill spun yarn should be used and advantage may be taken of the present opportunity to manufacture army blankets.

G. R. S. III-2,

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No.

Serial No.

47) Submitted for 24/2

The Director of Industries & Commerce has summarised his conclusions at pages 7 & 8 of his note. This may in the first instance unofficially be referred to the I. G. of Prisons for favour of remarks.

Yours &c.

24/2

48) Yours &c.
22.2.24

49) Forwarded unofficially with compliments to the I. G. of Prisons for favour of remarks on the proposal of the Director of Ind &c.

By order
Jawahar Garda
for Secy

50) The suggestions made by the Director of Industries to improve the Jail industries are no doubt useful but the present financial stringency will not permit our undertaking fresh schemes involving a large outlay of capital. If he can suggest ways and means to improve the existing industries on up-todate lines without much extra cost, it will be helpful. Weaving and carpet making industries require develcpment on modern lines as they are remunerative.

Serial No.

51) His recommendations to erect two plants for khaki dyeing and for preparing woollen yarn at a cost of Rs.10,000/- and Rs.30,000/- respectively may be held in abeyance until the financ conditions improve.

52) Two immediate and pressing requirements for enhancing the revenue from Jail industries are .- (1) an easy outlet for the manufactured articles a (2) expert supervision. I have urged these two requirements in my inspection notes of previous ye but no action has been taken so far. Unless some definite action is taken in this matter at an earl date no progress can be made. The manufactured articles must be exhibited in a prominent place to enable the general public to inspect them convenien I am agreeable to the proposal of the Director of Industries to exhibit these articles in the Mysore Art and Craft show rooms. Further, regular adverti ment in the local papers will be greatly helpful to create a demand for Jail-made articles. At present these articles are stored up in the Store Rooms and are sold spasmodically. What is desired is small profit and quick turnover.

53) An expert to supervise weaving and carpet making which form the two most important and remuner tive industries in the Central Jail is urgently need

Mr. Wesley is unfortunately suffering from consumption and it is not possible to say when he will be able to return to duty. The industries cannot afford to wait till his recovery and I once more urge the appointment of an experienced hand on a liberal salary to supervise and develop these two industries on modern lines.

54) The other industries of the Jail should also be continued on a small scale on account of their educative value. The practical training given to the prisoners on these minor but useful industries will prove helpful to them to earn an honest living after release without requiring a large capital.

55) In the Central Jail, there is ample land available for extending gardening, but the difficulty experienced now is with regard to irrigation. The wells being very deep two lifts and a large number of prisoners are needed for each well for baling out water. If hand pumps could be fitted up, irrigation will be rendered less laborious and more prisoners will become available for gardening. I am not in favour of pumps worked by oil engine as they are not only costly but get out of repairs soon. My experience of the oil engine pumps introduced by the Department of Industries in the past has been rather unfortunate.

56) Mysore Jail has not even a well for gardening but the waste water is conserved and used for this purpose. During summer

summer months on account of the scarcity of water in Mysore, great difficulty is experienced in keeping even a few trees alive.

57) In costing the Jail-made goods, no arbitrary methods are employed as hinted by the Director of Industries. The cost of materials, labour at the rate of 4 annas per head per diem, plus 10 % profit are taken into account as in other Jails in Madras Presidency. It must be remembered that the Jail labour is not expert labour hence the low rate of 4 annas per head.

58) The suggestion of the Director of Industries to make him an un-official visitor of the two Jails, in order to advise the Jail authorities on industrial questions, may be approved. He will be more helpful than many other un-official visitors who adorn the list.

H.B. Wynchgate

Inspector-General of Prisons.

59) Subs. A statement showing the conclusions of the Director, I & C, & the remarks of the I-G. of prisons against each is put up.

60) Letter d 19/3/23 from the I-G. of Prisons urging the necessity of appointing an expert to supervise & improve the industries is also placed below, (with reference to [illegible] ante on Page 19

22/3.

22/3

GPB—1056—20-5-15

G. R. S. III-2,

General and Revenue Secretariat.

47 11

File No. 76

Serial No.

61) Flags L and G, give a summa of the proposals of the Director of Indu and the Dy. of Prisons.

62) The Director of Industries & Commerce practically acce the proposals of the Dy of Prisons, h would propose the working of Sm departments on modern lines, i the aid of machinery. Looking t the financial position, the Dy's more practical. Better times ma have to be awaited to incur an expense towards machinery. The proposals of the Dy may perhaps be accepted, as they effect savin in the establishment, without any reduction in the work to be turned out or the income to be expected. As pointed out earlier the rates, the saving may be per something less than the Rs 7587 per

(Gen Secy)

Cas

63) Note This is one of the files which had been put up with the Orissa Budget file as noted by the A copy of the Members notes in that file is put up

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Pers File No. 76

Serial No.

64) Please put up a draft communication as suggested above to the Secy to the G.O.C. when he has approved of this.

24/5

65) The draft of a G.O. prepared on lines suggested above is put up for consideration.

2/6/23. 66) Revised draft submitted

10/5/23 67 Typed draft as further revised put up

68 For consideration

69

70 Please submit

24/5

71 Revised as directed.

72 The draft is submitted for consideration

6/6

and returned.

73 The draft is under may be sent. Accordingly when I & I presents for issuing his [illegible]

R. S. III-21

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. Q 6 of 19 22

Serial No.

74 i can't find

Copy 19/9/23 Ans 1916

75/ Keep the original order here + send a copy
Draft may issue. cag
24/9

The Dy-S Pms
D.O. Nr. P.11785 of 29.6.22
forwards a copy of the draft order
framed & the Govt requests to furn
first with his opinion as well as that of
the Govt. Nt. G. Madhya

Subd 76/ reply from the Dy Secy has not
yet been received. Draft reminder
put up for appl ~~with~~ as per last
Dy's note.
Recd 6-9-23 77/ Noted
D. The Dy Secy Pms
No. 15899 7-9-23 78 cag 6/9
requests that his opinion in the subject-
may be sent within 4 days

Subd reply from the Dy Secy has
not yet been received. Draft-
reminder put up for appl
as per note
Recd 18/9/23 Issue cag 18/9

2514

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Pol File No. 26 of 1923

Serial No.

Letter no:- 1801/76-22 of 3-11-23 from the Hon. Dy. Commissioner forwarding his opinion and that of the Municipal Board Begair - on the draft rules prepared to be issued on the subject.

Submitted for personal orders. The Dy. Comm. has fully concurred with the proposed draft rules but has made further suggestions for consideration, the summary of which is to be found in para 7 of his letter.

Secy 6/11/23 A.C. 8/11

In one of my respective notes I had suggested that Secretariat might be introduced with advantage in the Jails. As the Dy. Commissioner thinks that it should be introduced in the Bareilly Central Jail experimentally in which Students might be reserved for further study.

Secy 13/12

8/12
13/
Secy
13/12

SORE

CE OF THE INSPR.-GENL. OF PRISO
IN MYSORE,

ngalore, 11th Dec. 1923.

In reference to this Office letter No.1801/76-22 dated 3rd November 1923, regarding the opinion expressed by Dr. B. Mahomed Usmon, on the subject of increasing the income and reducing the expenditure of the Manufacturing Departments of the Bangalore Central and Mysore Jails, I request you to kindly defer the passing of final orders on the subject, till you receive my further report, on the ma-ter, which will be submitted officially within a week.

Yours Sincerely,

To

B. Nagappa, Esqr., Bar-at-law,
Secy. to Govt., Local and Legislative
Departments, Bangalore.

R. S. III-21

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial No.

letter No: 824/76-22 dt 17-1-22 for the D.J. expressing forwarding a further report on the subject as known and on this D.O. dated 11.12.

7) Ld. The points urged for consideration by the D.J. are (1) the appointment of weaving expert (2) his disagreement with the recommendations of Dr Oldman in (i) the training of the Jail Jail in weaving (ii) the abolition of the post of Store keeper in Jail.

8) There is already a weaving master attached to the Dist. Jail - who seems to have had good training & experience & also worked for some time in the Industries & Commerce dept. In the proposed draft also the post of a textile expert on Rs 100/- is also included as per D.J's recommendation.

9) Now for orders whether the draft on the marked file of the Director of Agriculture in the Dist. Jail as per orders of the Member in the previous page of this file should now issue.

Cancelled 26/1/24

10) Hons regarding the D.J that this would not be remunerative & statistics were given. Please sign. cag 27/1

92) Draft as per personal instructions
Lieut. Grapple — Issue
Secy 22/5/24. Secy 22/5

To The I.G. Prisons
Nagpur 6493 G. dt.
Requests to examine the position of
Mahomedan Military Convict Kim in the
Jails & to send his Mos proforma

Letter No. 1132/15-23 G. dt. 19.8.24 from
the I.G. Prisons stating in reply to
Sl. 7 that it is not feasible to instruct
Convict Kim in the Jail for reasons
stated.
Lieut. for personal orders — with
reference to Members orders on page 26
Secy 22/8/24

93) The I.G. of Prisons points out
that difficulties of undertaking
Sericulture in the C.P. Jails &
the scheme cannot be worked

22/8

Lieut. 22/8

94) 1st Member — Please write to the
Superintendent Civil Jail.

Lieut
29/8

NOTE—Contn. sheet

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Prison File No. 76 of 1927

Serial No.

98) In my important dispatch between the Scheme proposed by Dr Nyland and that suggested by Dr Norman in the two forms pressing the appointment of Superintendent of Carpet making industry on a salary of Rs 150 per month in place of the existing one employed on 35-1-55 — Dr Norman says that Matamuna Superintendent will not be able to supervise prisoners and the [illegible] Superintendent of Carpet making industry on 35-1-45 Carpet making industry

WD 2310—GPE—1(

eral and Revenue Secretariat | This File No. 26 of 1922.

Serial No.

regarded as suspects. Whether a man on a higher pay will be able to smell a rat or detect such from his previous a doubtful point. I will not therefore disturb his present arrangement.

26) As his allowances & his daily pay & daily allowance are withdrawn, there will be practically nothing coming & the contingent charges are not withheld & from these considerations in these circumstances will not entitle him to any normal deterioration until his pay & his special allowance are restored withdrawing & determining these allowances cannot be considered.

27) As my Lord Jagannadham is not in favour of the abolition of this Kuppas post this will have to be retained.

28) As regards his Highness point, the Subrahmanyam has withdrawn his proposal regarding the abolition & he withdraws there.

29) Thus except his allowances & he pay & his Manager principally wants what is being stated this post, there is no change.

30) The only way in which the post might be improved so as

WD 2310—GPE—10,000—31-

eral and Revenue
Secretariat

of 19 21

Seri
No

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

has to be consulted before issuing it is not the concern of the Stores Purchase Committee necessary for Superintending the Depts. Operations and Material of the Value of Rs 1000.

Typed draft sent
with No. G. 321-3/Fin. 203-23-27
dated 17.7.24, the G.G. officers
are been authorised to make
purchases of stores within Rs 1000/-
in case of emergency, and this
G.O. has been, it seems, passed with-
the concurrence of the Stores Purchase
Committee. If the Supdt. B.I. Jail
was to be similarly empowered the
issue of the Stores Purchase
Committee has perhaps to be
taken.

4705-
9.12.

107 Attention is invited to the
19 financial powers for
concurrence as regards the expenditure in
respect of the maintenance of Accessories.

Subject .....

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Paris File No. 96 of 19 22

Serial No.

1355/25

110) may be Rs. if it becomes possible to provide for this demand in next year budget. Some of the items provided for next year will be less than the current year and I can reappropriate next day if provision for this purpose can or can not be made. Mukh

L.L. Sent 4/11/25

5/11

) Submitted for perusal and orders with reference to Member's remarks on the previous page.

Sent 7/11/25

Received

5458 8-1-25

112) Approved. May recommend. As the amount is small, it can be met by reappropriation even if no provision is made in the budget.

Mukh

1/2

2-2

22

Submitted fair copy of the draft and necessary for issue. Now a print for orders

whether an Store Purchase Committee should not be constituted by the Legislature by the empowering of the Superintendent Central Jail to purchase stores to the extent of Rs 1000/- which powers is now delegated to the D.C. Ghazipur. (Vide para 105 of the Rules & Manual of Office Procedure) (2) whether provision for the expenditure on the introduction of sericulture should be included in the next year's budget.

Not necessary now as powers will be delegated

Agreed 10/2/25

114 The Committee of the Stores Purchase Committee is necessary for authorising the Supdt Central Jail to purchase articles above Rs 1000/- Provision should be made in the next year's budget for the expenditure for introducing sericulture.

115 The Govt may perhaps take effect after 1st July 1925.

6649 11.2.25

116 The Secretary had made enquiries about this question. This may perhaps be marked to the Secretary to Members Boards on the

783

Paris File No. 26 of 1922

Serial No.

DEWANING OFFICE,
RECD. ON 16. FEB. 1925
REG. No. 5958

118 Mr Mudaliar to receive Separate Cover to No 127 a Memo which Can be received by Secretary Cover Seal.
Persons will have the necessary

119 Sir Secretary this Memo

120 The question of improving jail industries has been pending orders of Government for a long time and the draft order proposed to be issued does not seem in my opinion to go into the question thoroughly. There is no reason why the Bangalore Central Jail should not derive an income to meet most of its expenditure and I think the weaving and carpet industries require development. I should like the matter to be discussed in Council.

17

Chief Sec. with Compts

121 Circulate

CS 20.2.25

decided on 4.3.25.

SUBJECT:- (d xi

Improvement of the Industries in Jails.

.....

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

May be brought up on 12th April.

by
11.3.25

Subject-

Improvement of the Industries in Jails.

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

123 A small Committee may be appointed to go into the question of jail industries and submit a report as to how they may be developed so as to make them remunerative. The I.G. of Prisons, the Director of Industries and Mr. Abbas Khan may constitute the Committee

28.5.25.

L to L. Secretary with Compts

124 Reply

29.5.

125 Drafted

30/5

126 Please type the draft

1/6

127 Typed draft put up

1/6

6/6/25

130

8/6

eral and Revenue Secretariat.

Bihar File No.

Serial No

9 [illegible]

[illegible] Director [illegible] Abbas Khan [illegible] No. R. 26. 803-26. 1 dt. 22.6.25 [illegible] Director of Jails Abbas Khan [illegible] formed with a view to making the Jail Industries remunerative to submit the recommendations in the matter.

[illegible] letter No. 1041 J/15-23 dt. 15.8.25 from the Jt. Secretary forwarding a memo of the conclusions arrived at by the Committee [illegible]

[illegible] personal examination the committee recommend that samples of Jail made articles advertised [illegible] Bihar Jt. in his letter dt. 13.7.25 disapproves of working system which the Indian Jail can also view with favour.

Secy.

17.8.25 (32)

Sec. [illegible] views of the Committee are [illegible] the industries now pursued in the Jail are sufficient & comprehensive and most suitable for prisoners. (2) Book binding

Serial No.

that making may, however, be added
were already existing. (3) The Smithy to
be able of improvement and horse shoes
may be manufactured here (4) Power
driven machinery need not be introduced.
Sized canvas and ~~Tarpaulins~~ other
prepared articles may be if necessary,
obtained from
made in the Prisons department.
(5) In addition to the arrangement
now made for sale of these articles in
the Arts & Crafts depot, they may also be
sold in the Receiving depot. (6)
Some steps should be taken to notify
the public of the Jail made articles
and markets may be visited with
samples. (7) The working Capital now
provided is sufficient.

Sirkar for perusal.

~~The Dy Prisons may perhaps be~~
~~asked to take steps to carry out the~~
~~suggestions & recommendations of~~
~~the Commr.~~

33) ~~H.C.~~ Third reference is
invited to paras 16 to 20 above
for the
opinion of the Director of Prisons,

al and Revenue Secretariat

File No. 26

Serial No

1665
20/8

Ch Secy

Ch Secy

144) The opinion of the Committee may be printed & a suitable G.O. issued.

145) The Coll's recommendations may be accepted. Re adoption of Jail articles, care has to be taken that there is no 'puffing' & competition. Mean Submit to Dewan

be
12/9/25

Dewan

146) Paper & Particulars ordered may please note the title of the M^r.

4
18/9

Ch Secy

144) Mean Draft

be
31/8/25

31.8.

Draft Endt

Secy
31/8/25

Ch Secy

eral and Revenue Secretariat

Pers File No. 26

Serial No

1665
20/8

Revenue Minute -

Ch Secy
Pers Secy

144) The opinion of the Committee may be printed & a suitable G.O. issued.

145) The Coll's recommendations may be accepted. Re adoption of Jail articles, care has to be taken that there is no 'puffing' & competition. Mean Submit to Dewan

Dewan 146) Copies & Suitable Orders may issue with the cirl of the M.

Pers Secy 147) Mean Draft

2272
5/9

Pers 31/8/25 Draft Orders
Secy 3/9/25 Chief Secy

Sérial No 11.

I. The I. G. of Prisons
" Dr of I & C.
" Comptr
" P.G. D'Souza
" Hn Abbas Khan
" Hrs of Depts, Press Table

No P. 1650-1710 dy 22-9-25

Approves the recommendation of the Committee re Improvement of Jail Industries & regrets the I.G. Prisons to take action necessary steps to give effect to the proposals.

Abbas
25/11

Office of the Inspector-General of

in Mysore,

Dated, Bangalore, 23rd August

:. H. B. Mylvagana., F.R.C.S., (Eng)
Inspector-General of Prisons
in Mysore, Bangalore

B. Venkoba Rao Esqr., B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of H. H. the
Maharaja of Mysore, General Departm
Bangalore.

With reference to your D.O. letter No. J. 5530/Pris
ted 14th May 19.. requesting me to formulate proposals sug.
g ways and means calculated to reduce the expenditure and i
crease the income in the Manufacturing Departments of the
Bangalore and Mysore, I have the honor to submit the follo
commendations in consultation with the Superintendents of
ngalore Central and Mysore Jails, for the information of th
vernment :-

2- The primary object in starting industries in the Ja
to impart some technical training to the prisoners which w
ove helpful to earn an honest living after their release an
lp them to be useful members of the society. Its purpose is
erefore primarily educative rather than commercial. Further
r Jails are not in a position either financially or in thei
lentific equipment to compete with other liberally financed
ll organized private industries which turn out superior art
a minimum cost. The methods obtained in the Jails are the
dest of their kind and have lagged behind for years for wa
financial help and scientific organization. Therefore to t
developing our industries without sufficient funds at our
mind appears to me futile. Industries of any kind at the
sent day need better equipment and technical supervision t

make them remunerative. All this means money and we have none to spare just now.

hat is needed first and foremost is an up-to-date and a well equipped Central Jail to meet the requirements of the Whole State instead of having two separate badly equipped Jails with duplicate staff, involving greater expenditure on their maintenance and being at the same time less suited to develop our industries. In the absence of these facilities to enable us to launch a large number of paying industries, the only course open to us is to confine our attention to such of the industries as have proved remunerative in the past and to continue the less remunerative ones on a small scale merely to impart a technical training to the prisoners which may be the means of earning their livelihood after release.

4 Out of the several industries noted in the margin, weaving and carpet making have proved remunerative in the past. Our Jail Carpets especially have gained a reputation for their quality & exquisite finis and will compar favourably with any carpets of European manufa ture. But this industry has la under a great d advantage in the past, in that it has not been brought prominen before the public for the want of suitable and persistent adver Very few of the outside public hardly know that such an industr in existence in our Jails. The Mysore Palace has been our best in the past and if an article made by the Jail can adorn the Pa

The following industries are carried on in the Bangalore and Mysore Jails at present.-

Bangalore Central Jail.	Mysore Jail.
Cloth weaving	Cloth weaving
Carpet making	Carpet making
Cumbly making	Smithy
Smithy	Carpentry
Carpentry	
Rattan work	
Gunny	
Laundry	

Those that were sanctioned by Government in their order No. J. 901-2/Pris58-13-40 dated 23rd August 1921 and which have not yet been started are.-

Printing and Book binding
Gingelly Oil pressing
Wire netting

I feel sure that it will be more highly appreciated by other affluent classes capable of utilising it. Therefore this industry must be pushed on for all its worth and freel advertised.

5 Weaving is another important industry which is most remunerative and easy of performance by the prisoners. The articles manufactured at present are ordinary towels, bedsh Dusters, Dungrees and Punches etc., which are unbleached, a coarse, under the supervision of a maistry who could not be ca an expert. These articles are purchased by the poorer class If better articles could be manufactured under expert super vision the income derived from this industry will be far gr than what is earned now. The coarse and unbleached articl turned out now are only suited for the poorer classes. What needed most urgently is an expert to supervise and develop important industry in order to make it more remunerative th what it is now. The present management of the industrial d ment by the Jail officials cannot be said to be satisfactor Their supervision is more of a disciplinary nature. They ha no technical knowledge themselves to direct and develop thi industry and the allowance given to them for supervision ap to me undeserved. The allowance now given to the Chief Jail and Deputy Jailors of both Jails may be stopped and an expe weaving and carpet making appointed for the Central Jail onl where I propose to concentrate all the Chief Jail Industrie stead of splitting them in the two Jails.

6 Smithy, Carpentry, Rattan work, Gunny, Laundry need retention on account of their educative value enabling a man to start a small industry of his own without much capital an other elaborate equipments, for his living. Smithy and Laundr are needed for Jail requirements also. Rattan works turned by the Jail such as Chairs, Tiffin Baskets etc., are of a su type and if advertised should fetch a ready sale on account their fine finish and cheapness.

Cumbly making is required entirely for the use of the Jails and Lock-ups and I propose to assign this industry to the Mysore jail. This industry needs no expert supervision. Mysore Jail is best suited for it, as the number of prisoners available for industries is too small for undertaking several works simultaneously. The daily average number of prisoners in Mysore Jail varies from 135-150 and after deducting the undertrial prisoners and those on Jail duties, the sick, convalescent and extra mural labour etc., there remain about - 25 to 30 prisoners for industrial work which is hardly sufficient to continue the present industries on a remunerative scal Therefore it seems to me desirable that weaving, carpet making Smithy and Carpentry are discontinued and Cumbly making substituted in the Mysore jail. By transferring Cumbly manufacture from the Central Jail to the Mysore Jail, more prisoners will become available at the Central jail for the remunerative - industries mentioned above.

Printing and Bock Binding, Gingelly Oil pressing and making wire netting need not be started as the initial cost wil be great and the margin of profit will not commensurate with th cost of production.

Store-Room.

As the success of any industry depends on the speedy sale ~~and quick turn over~~ and quick turn over of the manufactured article, it is extremely important that what is manufactured in the Jails should find a r outlet, instead of lying in the stores for months together locki up capital. This has been one of the greatest draw backs to dev loping the Jail industries in the past. At present the manufactu article are heaped up in a dingy ill ventilated store-room withi the Jail precincts where the General Public have no easy access. Except a few local people who have some knowledge of the Jail art ractically no one else goes there. What is urgently needed is a oom where all the manufactured articles could be exposed with th

prices marked, to the notice of the General Public in a prominent part of the Cantonment such as the show room of the industrial and commerce department which is available to Government without any extra cost. This procedure will attract the Public and more orders will be forthcoming.

The Jail Garden

10 The income derived from the sale of vegetables grown in the Central Jail and the prizes won at the Horticultural Shows held in Bangalore are sufficient recommendation to develop this branch of industry. It affords physical exercise to the prisoners employed on it in addition to its being remunerative. The whole of the Prison Population is fed on the vegetables grown in Jail, which amounts annually to Rs. 5000/- excluding that is realised from the sale to the Public which amounts to Rs. 1,00/- or so. At the Central Jail there is an extens garden for extending gardening, but the difficulties experienced in watering the garden are immense and beyond physical endurance. The wells are very deep and two set of lifts have to be used for watering the garden. Natur the work turned out is not at all commensurate with the expended on it. If these wells are provided with a coupl water pumps, the present difficulty will be obviated an prisoners will become available for extending gardening.

Mysore Jail.

11 Mysore Jail has no extensive area suitable for de this industry on a large scale without acquiring some new adjoining it; but I am not in favour of purchasing any mo at present. The garden available at Mysore is sufficient growing vegetables for the use of the prisoners but the w trouble seems to be an obstacle in the way. It is not pro with a well and the water available for cultivation is, n

and the wastage water. If a well is provided, more table work could be turned out and it would be a g to Government in the long run.

Summary.

al Jail.

Weaving and Carpet making to be developed on a lar under expert supervision.

The rest of the industries except Cumbly making ntinued on a smaller scale on account of their simpli educative value.

A Technical Expert to supervise these industries t ppointed.

The allowance given to the Chief and the Dy. Jail abolished.

Two Lift Pum c to be fitted to the wells in the Ja

e Jail.

Cumbly making to be the sole industry. Weaving, Ca g, Carpentry and Smithy abolished.

Abolition of the allowances to the Chief and Deput rs.

Abolition of Store-Keeper in the Mysore Jail and d of the clerks to do this work on a small allowance of R ensem.

Carpet Maistry's post and Carpentry and Smithy Mai abolished and the Weaving Maistry to be placed in char umbly manufacture.

A well to be sunk in the garden.

A statement showing the reduction of expenditure by sals now submitted, is herein enclosed.

The Superintendent of the Central Jail suggests wit to effect greater economy; the discontinuance of the p rchasing raw materials from the Contractors and urch at cheaper rates from the producer themselves. But I a

favour of this innovation as it is likely to lead to abuses in unscrupulous hands.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Inspector-General of prisons.

Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons
in Mysore,
at Bangalore, 14th December 19..

Dr. H. B. Mylvaganam, F.R.C.S., (Eng).,
Inspector-General of Prisons
in Mysore, Bangalore.

B. Venkoba Rao Esqr., B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of H. H. the Maha-
of Mysore, General Department, Ba.

In continuation of my letter No.1315/76-34 dated 23rd August 1933, regarding proposals [illegible] ways and means calculated to reduce the expenditure and increase the income in the manufacturing Departments of the Jails at Bangalore and Mysore, I have the honor to state that the industries that are now carried on in the Mysore Jail may continue, as they are remunerative to Government and educative to the prisoners, as reported in the detailed notes of inspection of the Mysore Jail submitted with my letter No. 1750/34-3 dated 24th November [illegible]

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
H.B. Mylvaganam
Inspector-General of Prisons

No 5464 One. one. 4/11
From 76-22 P

Office of the Inspector-General of prisons
in Mysore,
pated, Bangalore, 19th March 1923.

From

The Inspector-General of prisons
in Mysore, Bangalore.

The Secretary to the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore, General Department,
Bangalore.

In forwarding herewith a copy of letter dated 9th Ma
3 from C. Williams Esqr., Wesley College Hostel, Royapettah,
ras, addressed to the Superintendent of the Bangalore Centra
Jail, I have the honor to state that such and similar complaint
in the industries carried on in that Jail could be avoided, if
technical expert is appointed to supervise and to improve the
industries as suggested by me in this Office U.O. No.7/76-22
dated 14th March 1923, which may kindly be got sanctioned early

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

for Inspector-General of Prisons.
(Absent from Station)

Letter No.nil dated 9th March 1923 from C. Williams Esqr., Wesley College Hostel, Royapettah, Madras, to the Superintender Central Jail, Bangalore

-@-@-@-@-@-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 113/**I**.4 dated 6th March 1923 and of the package containing the four woollen rugs ordered.

I have to inform you with regret that the rugs are not of the colour ordered. They do not match the larger rugs which I bought in January . If I had been dealing with an ordinary firm I should have refused to pay. But as ycu are a Government Department I suppose it is useless to raise objection.

I have already written twice to complain of the bad quality of the towels which you sold me in January. Those complaints you have not had the decency to acknowledge.

I am sending a copy of this letter to your superior officer.

-@-@-@-@-@-@-@-

"C O P Y"

J. Williams.

for Inspector-General of Prisons.

19th March 1923.

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to 4771

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, the *191* .

Date of issue 29/6.

Signed by M'LEAR

Section Pris

File No. 26-M

Serial No. 4.

No. 0/1739(1)

To

Sealkote.

I am directed to forward herewith ~~for your perusal~~ a copy of the and letter, the ~~proposed~~ draft order proposed to be issued in connection with the question of the improvement of the income from the Jail Manufactures and to request that you will be good enough to favour me with your opinion and that of the present Superintendent Jail (in charge) on the ~~over~~ points at early as reply is required.

yours &c.

Chief Secy

Typist please prepare draft order

D.O. No. 1099 / 76-22

Office of the Inspr-Genl
of Prisons in Mysore,
Dated, Bangalore, 4th July 1923..

Dear Sir,

With reference to your D. O. No. P.11759/(1
Pris 26-22-4 dated 29th ultimo, forwarding for my opinio
copy of draft order proposed to be issued in connection
with the question of improvement of the income from the
Jail Manufactures, I am to state that the statement show-
ing the reduction of expenditure referred to therein has
not been received therewith, I request you therefore tha
the same may be kindly sent early.

Yours Sincerely,

C. E. Rama Rau., Esqr., B. A.,
Assistant Secretary to Government,
Bangalore.

Statement showing the existing expenditure incurred at present & Sanctioned scale of and that proposed for the Manufacturing Departments of the Jails at Bangalore and Mysore.

-@-@-@-@-

Bangalore Central Jail

Present Establishment		Average cost.	Sanctioned Proposed Establishment.		Average cost.
Weaving Maistry	(35-2-55)	45	Textile Expert ~~(150)~~ 100		150
Black Smith	(35-1-45)	42½	Black Smith	(35-1-45)	42½
Carpet Maistry	(35-2-55)	45	Carpet Maistry	(35-2-55)	45
Carpenter "	(35-1-45)	42½	Carpenter "	(35-1-45)	42½
Tailor Maistry	(35-1-45)	42½	Tailor "	(35-1-45)	42½
Gunny "	(20-1-25)	23¾	Gunny "	(20-1-25)	23¾
Manager for printing works (Not yet entertained).	(45-1-55)	52½	- - - -	- -	
Allowance to Chief Jailor	25	25	-- --- ------		----
Allowance to Dy. Jailor.	20	20	------ ----		---
Store Accountant	30	30	Store Accountant	30	30
				6.6	
Total		368¾	Total		376¼ 326¼

-@-@-@-@-@-@-@-@-@-

Mysore Jail.

Iron Smith & Carpenter Maistry.	(25-2-35)	32½	- - -- --	
Weaving Maistry	(25-2-35)	32½	Cumbly Weaving Maistry.	(25-2-35) 32½
Carpet Maistry	(25-1-30)	28¾	- - -- --	
Store-Keeper	(30)	30	Rs. 5/- allowance to a clerk for doing the work.	5.
Allowance to Chief Jailor.	(25)	25	- - -- --	
Allowance to Dy. Jailor	(20)	20	- - -- --	
Bill Collector	(10)	already abolished.		
Total		168¾		37½
Grand Total Rs.		537½		413¼

(Hence there will be a savings of Rs. 113¾ (163¾) per mensem or Rs. 1363 per annum. 945 313

H.B. Cunningham
Inspector General of Prisons

15 1984
P

1801
76-22 Exc. Three

Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons in Mysore,
Dated Bangalore, 3rd November 1923.

To

Dr. B. Mahomed Usmon, L.M. & S.,
Ag. Inspector-General of Prisons
in Mysore, Bangalore.

Print 2
N 5

B. Nagappa Esqr., Bar-At-Law.,
Secretary to the Government of H.H. the Maharaja of
Mysore, Local and Legislative Departments,
Bangalore.

Sir,

With reference to your D.O. letter No.P.11766/Pris 86-22-4 dated the 29th June 1923, calling for my opinion and that of the present Superintendent of the Central Jail, on the draft Government Order proposed, on the subject of increasing the income and reducing the expenditure of the Manufacturing Departments of the Bellary and Mysore jails, I have the honour to state as follows:-

1. The draft Order practically accepts the recommendation made in Dr. Mylvaganam's letter No. 1313/76-22, dated the 23rd August to the effect that in the Bangalore Central Jail, weaving and carpet making should be made the principal industries under expert supervision, the other industries being continued on a small scale sufficient to serve the Jail wants and for educative purposes, while, in the Mysore Jail cumbly weaving be made the sole industry, the other industries being abolished. But this opinion as regards the Mysore Jail stands modified as a result of his subsequent inspection of that Jail, vide his letter No.1931, dated the 14th December 1922, wherein he has urged the continuance of the existing industries in Mysore on the ground of their educative value (as in Bangalore) and of the fact that prisoners of the particular class, fitted to take up cumbly weaving, do not happen to be frequently admitted into that Jail.

2. The opinion of Mr. C. Machiah, the present Superintendent of the Central Jail, is contained in his Memorandum, forwarded with his letter No. 1043 dated the 15th July 1923, a copy of which is enclosed.

His suggestions in the main, are the same, as those of Dr.Mylvagana save, that he expects from the "Expert" something more than the mere production of good, saleable cloth Viz, capacity to judge th public wants, and that he does not believe in the Arts and Crafts Depot being the best place for putting up the articles manufactur in the Jail, for sale.

3. The primary object of maintaining industries in the Jails s recognised on all hands:- to impart such vocational training to the prisoners as will enable them, to earn an honest living aft their discharge from the Jail. The purpose being thus different from that of a factory or other commercial concern, the system pursued, or is possible in the Jail, presents a corresponding difference. The factory can command its trained labour, while in the Jails, the prisoners have to be trained to a particular work. Even after the prisoners get trained, they cannot have, in a jail the inducements present in a factory for putting forth, their best efforts, for efficient work. A private concern can regulate its finances to suit its requirements, while the Jail Superintendent i bound to keep within the budget limits. Further, the management of a commercial concern, is not fettered by "purchase rules" but is free to purchase its raw material at the cheapest market rate, - abiding time. It can adjust production and sale, so as to secure the best advantage. But in the case of the Jail, the educative features, receive the first consideration and cannot be subordinate to purely financial or commercial interests. It follows therefore that provision should be made for, as many crafts as possible, so t each prisoner could be put on the kind of work, for which he may appear to be most fitted by heredity or otherwise, instead of limit the field of choice, to only two or three trades, which he may may or may not be able to follow after his discharge. I am not therefore in the abolition of any of the existing industries either in the Bangalore or in the Mysore Jail. I agree, however, that predominan should be given to weaving and carpetmaking in the Bangalore Jail.

4. In regard to para 1(iii) and 5 of the draft Government Order, I beg to state that it is not possible to dissociate discipli ar

form "expert" management in the Jails, and in this matter, the position of the "expert" merely as a designer, teacher and director of the industry would be anamolous and untensble, unless he is at the same time, invested with powers of disciplinary control as well. In other words, he should form an integral part of the regular establishment of the Jail and should have his due share in enforcing discipline, besides exercising technical supervision as an expert. Whether, as merely an expert, he can be invested with disciplinary control is a matter open to doubt. The best solution of the problem, appears to me, to be to utilise available talent and to constitute an " expert " from among the existing staff instead of importing an outsider, who will have no regular official status in the Jail. It happens that in the present Deputy Jailor Mr. M. Venkoba Rao, we have a man who is very capable and has a tit to learn and will with suitable training make as good an " expert " as we can get for the pay proposed to be offered. I recommend that Mr. Venkoba Rao may be deputed for a four months' training, in one of the recognised Mills, either locally or at Bombay, and entrusted with the Technical supervision of the weaving branch, as a part of his legitimate duties. I propose, a special consolidated allowance of Rs. 50/- being attached to the post for this extra and technical duty involved. This results in a savings of Rs. 100/-, as compared with the scale proposed in the draft Government Order. In the rare cases of special technical difficulties arising, the advice of the Government Weaving Factory, could always be secured through the good offices of the Director of Industries and Commerce. It is believed that giving technical advice and help, free, to hand-loom weavers, is one of the functions of that institution. When private weavers can get expert technical advice, free of charge, it ought not to be difficult to secure the same for the Jail Industrial Department.

I cannot agree with Mr. Sachiah, that an expert is the best judge of public wants. The best judge of public wants is the actual cloth dealer, whose success in business, depends upon his ability to get the variations in demands in the cloth market.

5. At present, the raw material (yarn) is being purchased by annual contract. These contracts are not always advantageous to Government. There is no object in getting the yarn, through contractor who makes some profit for himself. The local mills could supply the yarn, direct to Government, without the intervention contractor.

6. All producing concerns, employ a separate selling agency Unless the articles can be sold as fast as they are produced, not possible, to continue any industry. At present, sale of the articles, is mostly confined to a limited number of Government ials, who go in, for them, because they can get the advantage of ilt sales, payments being made, in small and easy instalments. General public have little attraction for them, except in rare where well-to-do or distinguished visitors, might make some purc either for fancy or as a mark of their visit to the institution push the sale of the products, it would be advantageous to secure services of a pro[illegible]nt, on payment of a certain commission, up to 6¼ per cent, from among persons, with experience in the li Such an agent could study the public needs, and place orders for kind of cloth, most in demand, with the common classes. The responsibility of the Jail authorities, will then cease, with the main of the quality and quantity of cloth required by the Agent. Un these conditions, there could be little room, for a large stock remaining on hand.

7. To sum up, my proposals are :-

i. to continue all the existing industries both in the Bijapur and Mysore Jails,

ii. to secure a commission agent, for the sale of Jail made articles,

iii. to empower the Superintendents to purchase the raw materials, wherever possible, from the manufacturers direct, instead of through a contractor, e.g., yarn from the Mysore Mills, timber from the Forest Department, the price being fixed at, not more than the rates secured at public auction sales, hardware and from wholesale merchants included in the approved list.

iv. to depute the present Deputy Jailor, Bangalore, for a four months training, in one of the Mills and entrust him with ~~the~~ technical supervision in the weaving branch granting him a special consolidated allowance of Rs. 50/- per mensem.

. to retain, in BANGALORE.

	in MYSORE.
Weaving Maistry.	Weaving Maistry.
Blacksmith	Smith & Carpenter
Carpet Maistry	Carpet Maistry.
Carpenter	Store-Keeper.
Tailor	Allowance to Dy. Jailo
Allowance to Dy. Jailor for technical supervision of cloth weaving and overseeing Gunny, laundry and gardening.	for supervising the other industries nd gardening.

and to do away with.

Gunny Maistry	63¼		
Asst. Store Clerk.	50	Allowance to Chief Jailor. 25	
Manager Printing	50½		
Allowance to cheif Jailor....	25		
	131¼	– 30 increase allowance	
Total reduction P.M.=	101¼	to Dy. Jailor,B.C.Jail.	25

or a saving of Rs. 126¼ per mensem for both the Jails or Rs. 1515/-- per annum.

The commission given to sale agent will not be an additional expenditure to Government, but will be a charge on the sale price of the articles.

8. The present stock which is reported to be old and not salabl at the price now fixed, will have to be got rid of, before it gets - hopelessly deteriorated. The Superintendent will if, approved, be requested to submit definite proposals, in consultation with the Textile Assistant, Government Weaving Factory, and one or two respectable cloth merchants, for effecting a sale of the present old stock at reduced rates.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Ag. Inspector-General of Prisons.

Memorandum dated the 14th July 1923 from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangalore to the Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore, Bangalore

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Income of the Jail can only be improved by bestowing special attention to manufacture of cotton cloths and carpets by appointing experts to supervise them. There exists an impression that experienced Jailors and Deputy Jailors can efficiently manage all industries as they are better able to maintain discipline and thereby exact more work but in arriving at the impression the most important factor is forgotten that the activities of the Jailor and Deputy Jailor are confined to manufacturing the kinds of cloth which the Jail has been used to manufacture from a long time without any regard for any of the matters (noted below) that will engage the attention of experts and that since the Jailor and Deputy Jailor by virtue of their duties have to spend most of their time within the Jail premises they are very much in the dark as regards what is going on outside. It cannot be denied that the Jailor and Deputy Jailor are better able to maintain discipline than an expert but what is required of the latter is better quality of work, that can command the market than the Jailor and Deputy Jailor can get done. After all maintenance of discipline depends to a considerable extent on the executive ability and driving power of the Superintendent. For this and the following reasons the services of an expert for cloth weaving and an expert for carpet making are necessary.

1. A weaving master is the best judge of public wants.

2. As an expert he can teach better, find out defects and regulate the extent and quality of work that could be turned out by prisoners and unlike the Jailor and Deputy Jailor he can himself work and set an example to prisoners.

3. He can with greater accuracy fix the price of articles than the Jail executive officers.

4. As regards yarn he is better qualified to judge its quality, to decide what counts of yarn are to be used for different kinds of cloth and intelligently differentiate between the warp and weft yarn. Coming next to the important point of preparing cloth to designs the expert alone can understand the ground plan and peg plan and how such designs are to be arranged on the warp. As regards setting up of looms much experience and technical knowledge is required as otherwise work is delayed by constant breakage of warp thread and the woven cloth looks clumsy. There is also the question of starching and the effect of weather on starched yarn. It so happens that too much of starch will harden the warp thread and makesit brittle in hot

>t weather. Boiling yarn before starching is another point that requires more than sheer experience as it must be so consistently boiled that without damaging it, it could easily take starch. Last though not least may be mentioned the difficult task of arranging thread in the healds and the number and arrangement of pedals in preparing cloth to ~~xxx~~ designs.

The next question is whether an expert who knows both weaving cloth and carpet making can be procured. It is needle to add that the process of both the industries is materially different and in most of the Jails visited by me there are two experts. If carpet making and weaving cloth should be made remunerative there should be two different experts - the carpe expert artist being paid at least Rs.60/- per mensem and that y and ~~xxxxx~~ other materials should be bought from the local mill and not from contractors. Lastly I may submit that the amalga tion of both the Mysore and Bangalore Jails will greatly add t the improvement of industries of a remunerative nature by ensu ing and abundant and continuous supply of labour.

2. Number 2 and 3 will be considered together. At present Jailor and Deputy Jailor draw an allowance of Rs.25/- and Rs.20/ respectively for supervising industries. With the appointment of an expert or experts to supervise weaving and carpet making they will be divested of the responsibility of supervising two of the most important industries and leaving only the least onerous ones such as Carpentry, - Gunny, - Smithy, - Coir, - Cane work, - Cumbly making, - Hand dyeing, - Laundry, - Potter Stone dressing, - Tailoring, and Sawing.

Even out of these, gunny, coir, cumbly and hand dyeing may wit advantage be handed over to the carpet maistry leaving carpent laundry, pottery, stone dressing, tailoring and smithy and the still further reducing the items of industry to be supervised both the Jailor and Deputy Jailor and making continuance of th allowance that is granted to them less justifiable. Cane work may be dispensed with. If carepentry, tailoring, smithy, laun pottery, sawing and stone dressing are to be confined to Jail wants the carpentry and tailoring ~~xxx~~ maistries may be dispens with and the smithy maistry continued. The smithy maistry can be dispensed with as his services are very necessary to attend to jail wants. As regards carpentry the maistry's time is

is mostly occupied with manufacturing cots, almirahs, easy chairs, sofas, chest of drawers and other prices of furniture required by middle class people in easy circumstances. Carpentry to suit Jail purposes is very elementary and does not require any skill and it may be easily attended to by convict prisoners. The tailoring maistry may similarly be dispensed with as the dress of convicts is of the simplest cut and make and may be made by any man who can put thread to needle and from long experience the task work is also known. As regards laundry, pottery, sawing and stone dressing they are carried on well by convict prisioners without being directed by maistries.

As regards the stores the stock on hand is very large and from day to day it is increasing to alarming proportions making supervision on the part of the Superintendent a very difficult task. The demand for these is not also great as large number of cloths that were manufactured during war time are in stock and their prices are very high even higher than the price quoted by ruthless profiteers. Their price is to be reduced and brought to the level of or lower than the market rates to secure purchasers for them before they get damaged and valueless. All the cloths that are stocked in the store room may be handed over to a solvent merchant or responsible person on commission sale binding him to keep them for sale in a building located in the centre of commercial activities. This I beg to state would be more profitable than exhibiting them in the Mysore Arts and Craft's show room to which (latter) place the lower middle class people who still believe in the durability of Jail manufactures very rarely resort. The store-keeper cannot even then be dispensed with as he will still have raw materials and Jail cloths and clothes to take care of but the post of the Assistant Store Keeper on Rs30/- may be dispensed with.

Printing is wholly unsuitable as a Jail industry as the level of men that go to Jail is generally unsuited for carrying on printing efficiently and economically and it is like carpentry difficult to be gauged by task work.

It will thus be clear that there will be no justification for continuation of the allowances to the Jailor and Deputy Jailor if

e above views are confirmed but in view of the fact that their duties are very responsible and risky and since they hav not been given the benifit of revision of scale of pay granted to other departments they may be continued their allowances till their pay is revised.

The financial result of my recommendation would be as follows :-

Present Establishment.		My proposal.	
Weaving maistry	55 (latest G.O.)	1 Textile industry	100
Blacksmith	42½		
Carpet maistry	45	2.Blacksmith	42½
Carpenter	42½		
Tailor	42½	3.Carpet maistry	60
Gunny	23¾		
Manager for printing	52½		
Allowance to Jaior & Deputy Jailor	25 20		
Store Accountant.	30		
	Rs378¾		Rs202½

Barring the three items proposed by me the remaining ones may with advantage be dispensed with thus effecting a saving o Rs(378¾ - 202½)= 176¼ per month.

4. Two lift pumps are absolutely necessary to irrigate the Jail garden which has always to be kept cultivated and meet th requirements of the Jail as during the hot weather wells being deeper great difficulty is experienced in bailing water by primitive methods and irrigating the crop area. If wells are fitted up with pumps the capacity of wells ~~xhs~~ may have to be increased by deeping them.

" C O P Y "

Ag. Inspector General of Prisons.

of 3-11-23.

Proceedings of the Govt. of H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

Read:-

G.O.No.J.901-2/Pris. 58-15-40 dated 22nd August 1921, sanctioning the proposals for the improvement of industries in the Bangalore Central Jail and the revision of the establishment of the Industrial Sections of the Bangalore and Mysore Jails.

2. Letter No.J. 5220 dated 12th May 1922 to the Inspector General of Prisons, requesting him to study the question of the improvement of the income from jail manufactures and to formulate proposals suggesting ways and means calculated to reduce expenditure and increase the income.

3. Letter No. 1313/76-22 dated 23rd August 1922 from the same officer submitting detailed proposals on the subject.

- - - - -

Order,No.

Dated,

With a view to improve the income derived from the manufacturing departments of the jails, the I.G. of Prisons was called upon to study the question in all its aspects and submit proposals calculated to reduce the expenditure on, and increase the income from, the industries carried on in the two jails. The main features of the proposals made by him are:-

(i) to confine attention to such of the industries as have proved remunerative in the past, the less remunerative ones being continued on a small scale merely to impart

echnical knowledge to the convicts to
nable them to earn their livelihood after
elease;

(ii) to concentrate all the chief
ndustries in the Bangalore Central Jail,
nstead of distributing them between the two
ails;

(iii) to provide expert supervision for the
eaving industry the present management by the
ail officials being merely of a disciplinary
ature; and

(iv) to advertise the manufactured articles
y having a show room in a prominent place.

2. The details of the scheme suggested by him
are -

AS REGARDS BANGALORE CENTRAL JAIL.

(1) that weaving and carpet making should
be developed on a large scale under expert
supervision, a technical expert being appointed
on a pay of Rs. 150 per mensem to supervise these
industries;

(2) that the allowances given to the jailor
and Deputy Jailor should be discontinued;

(3) that the other existing industries
viz., cumbly making, smithy, carpentry, rattan-
work, gunny making and laundry should be
continued on a small scale; and

(4) that two lift pumps should be fitted up
to the existing wells to develop gardening.

AS REGARDS MYSORE JAIL.

(i) that cumbly making should be the sole
industry in the Mysore Jail in view of the
small number of prisoners available for work,
the other industries now carried on there, viz.,
cloth weaving, carpet making, carpentry and
smithy being abolished;

(2) that the allowances paid to the Chief and Deputy Jailors should be discontinued;

(3) that the posts of the store-kee carpet maistry, carpentry and smithy maistries, be also abolished, the existi weaving maistry being entrusted with cum manufacture and an allowance of Rs. 5/- p.m. being given to a clerk for doing th store-keeper's work; and

(4) that a well should be sunk in t Jail garden to get over the existing wat difficulty for growing vegetables;

3. These proposals are estimated to result in a reduction of expenditure by Rs. 113¾ p.m. or Rs. 1,365 p.a.

4. The Director of I & C. who was consulted in the matter, has practically accepted all the proposals of the I.G. o Prisons. He is however, in favour of introducing some power looms and other modern appliances for a better output, and recommends the starting of khaki dye and preparation of yarn, as fresh indust at a cost of about Rs. 40,000/- He als makes two further suggestions viz., (1) to exhibit the articles manufactured in the Mysore Arts and Crafts Show Rooms an (2) to appoint the Director as a visitor o the two jails, These proposals have bee accepted by the Inspector General of Prisons.

5. On a careful consideration of th subject, Govt. are pleased to sanction the recommendations of the I.G. of Priso as detailed in para 2 above with the modification that the pay of the weaving expert for the Bangalore Central Jail

should be fixed at Rs. 100 instead of Rs. 150 as proposed. As thus sanctioned, the proposals will reduce the expenditure in the manufacturing departments of the two jails from Rs.537½ to Rs. 363¾ p.m. and result in a saving of Rs.163¾ p.m. or Rs. 1965 p.a. as detailed in the statement annexed.

6. The Director of I & C. is nominated under rule 14 (2) of the Jail Manual a visitor of the jails in order to advise the jail authorities on industrial questions. Arrangements should be made to exhibit the manufactured articles in the Mysore Arts & Crafts show rooms.

7. The I. G. of Prisons is requested to forward for sanction estimates for the sinking of a well in the Mysore Jail and for putting up lift pumps in the Bangalore Central Jail.

8. The new arrangement with the reduction of establishment indicated should be brought to effect from 1st July 1923.

Chief Secretary to Govt.,

The Inspector General of Prisons.
The Director of Industries and Commerce.
The Comptroller to Govt., through Fl.Sectt.,

"Copies"

for chief secretary

Statement showing the existing and sanctioned scale of expenditure he manufacturing departments of the Jails of Bangalore and Mysore.

- - - - - - -

Bangalore Central Jail.

Present Establishment.		Average cost.	Sanctioned establishment.		Avera
Weaving Maistry	(35-2-55)	45	Textile Expert	(100)	100
Black Smith	(35-1-45)	42½	Black Smith	(35-1-45)	42½
Carpet Maistry	(35-2-55)	45	Carpet Maistry	(35-2-55)	45
Carpenter "	(35-1-45)	42½	Carpenter "	(35-1-45)	42½
Tailor "	(35-1-45)	42½	Tailor "	(35-1-45)	42½
Gunny "	(20-1-25)	23¾	Gunny "	(20-1-25)	23¾
Manager for printing works. (not yet entertained.)	(45-1-55)	52½	---		---
Allowance to Chief Jailor	25	25	---		---
Allowance to Dy. Jailor.	20	20	---		---
Store Accountant	30	30	Store Accountant	30	30
	Total:	368¾		Total	326¼

Mysore Jail.

Iron Smith & Carpenter Maistry.	25-2-35	32½	---		---
Weaving Maistry	25-2-35	32½	Cumbly Weaving Maistry.	25-2-35	
Carpet Maistry	25-1-30	28¾	---		---
Store-keeper	30	30	Rs.5 allowance to a clerk for doing the work.		
Allowance to Chief Jailor.	25	25	- -		- -
Allowance to Dy.Jailor.	20	20	- -		- -
Bill Collector	10	Already abolished.			
	Total	168¾			

Grand Total Rs.537½

Net result : Savings of Rs. 163¾ p.m. or Rs. 1965/- p.aa

C Hadnegham

Chief Secy.to Govt.,

2533

No. 84 / 76-22 Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons in Mysore,

Dated Bangalore, 17th Jany. 1924.

From

Dr. H.B. Mylvaganam, F.R.C.S., (Eng)., Pri 26-22 M 6
Inspector-General of Prisons
in Mysore, Bangalore.

To

B.Nagappa, Esqr., Bar-at-law.,
Secretary to the Government of H.H. the Maha
of Mysore, Local and Legislative,
Departments, Bangalore.

Sir,

In continuation of this office letter No.1801/76 dated 3rd November 1923, submitting the opinion of Dr.B.Maho Usmon, the Acting Inspector-General of Prisons and Mr. C.Mac the present Superintendent of the Bangalore Central Jail, on the draft Government Order issued on the subject of increasi the income and reducing the expenditure of the Manufacture - Departments of the Bangalore Central and Mysore Jails, I have the honour to state that :- (1) in the proposals made by me on the subject in my letter No. 1313/76-22 dated 23rd August I brought to the notice of Government that the present manage of the Industrial Department by the Jail Officials was ineffi and recommended the entertainment of an Expert in Weaving - particularly, as it is the most important work of the Central Jail Industries. Though the primary object of the Jail Indust is to impart a vocational training to the prisoners, yet, as is also intended at the same time to be remunerative to Gover the employment of an Expert becomes all the more urgent. Any Industry to be remunerative at the present day, the manufactur articles should of the finest quality and superior finish. Our Prison Officials have had no training whatever in Industri work of any kind. They have hitherto attended to this work for want of better managements. The remuneration paid to them for

upervising Industries, is an absolute waste of money.

The articles now turned out in our Jails under their supervision, are the crudest of their kind and cannot find a ready sale in the open Market. There is at present a large stock of manufactured articles accumulated since the outbreak of War, lying in the Stores for the want of purchasers. The prices charged for the articles are much higher than what is charged in the open Mark for articles of better make and finish. This has necessitated the locking up of capital to a sum exceeding Rs. 20,000/-. This state of things can only be remedied by improving the quality of the articles now manufactured by engaging an Expert and introducing a few less costly machinery to facilitate weaving. Unless this is done, it is useless to expect any increase in the income of the Manufacturing Department, as we cannot compete with Machine made articles.

An Official from the existing Staff cannot become an Expert by his mere deputation and training for a period of four or five months, in a Mill or a Work-shop, or by giving him a higher allowance. In no Jails either in British India or in any of the European Countries that I have visited, the teaching of an Industr to the prisoners is entrusted to an Executive Officer of the Jail.

In every Jail, where Industries are carried on, there are separate Work Instructors, who are Experts in their own line, who can teach and train up prisoners and turn out better work remunerative to the Jail.

It is not necessary that an Instructor should have disciplinary control over the prisoners, whom he teaches; as that part of the work, mainly devolves upon the Superintendent and the Executive Staff. The Executive Staff cannot be expected to devote their undivided attention to Industrial work. They have other legitimate duties of their own to attend to. Another great disadvantage in training the Deputy Jailor or any other Executive Offi of the Jail in Industrial work, as recommended by Dr. Usmon, is tha when

when this Official is promoted or transferred to another Jail, owing to the exegencies of service, the Jail, will be put into the same inconvenience, then, as experienced at present. This question has been engaging the attention of Government since 12th May 1922, but no decision has been arrived at, up till now. Therefore early orders may be passed to place the Jail Industries on a remunerative basis, otherwise matters will have to continue in the present unsatisfactory condition.

I cannot, for a moment agree with Dr. Usmon's recommendation to abolish the post of Assistant Store-Keeper of the Central Jail. This post was created after a good deal of correspondence, with the Governmer as it was found extremely difficult for one officer to cope with the work single handed. Therefore this post must be left undisturbed. The post of Store-Keeper of Mysore Jail is recommended to be abolished, as there is not enough work for one and an allowance of Rs.5/- paid to one of the clerks to do this extra work.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. B. Mayhew

Inspector-General of Prisons.

F. R. S. VI—G/32]

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to—

Section
File No. 26-22
Serial No. 78

General and Revenue Secretari

from letters Nos: 2009/1-23
of 14.12.23 and No. 84/76-2
of 17.1.24, in the matter of
the improvement of wildlife
& income of the Govt. depts. &
I am directed to state that
~~Govt. state Animal Husb~~ there
sufficient scope for the introd
of sericulture with advantag
in both the Govts. I am to enqu
~~expect~~

~~to~~ whether ~~the question of~~ the question
~~introduction into~~ that question
need not be further investigated
is informed at least in the
Central Jail in the first instance
Hissar pond in the present
Eden being reserved for
albeen cultivation as suggested by the
Member in his letter under reply to the first sentence of the above
~~Inspector General is requested~~
In case Servalance is to be introduced, the
proposals must be in connection with the
Manufacturing depôt ~~of~~ the Jails, may require
~~slight~~ modification. Any modification the proposals which may
may consider necessary, may also
be proposed.

Copy

Lt Col
Dy Inspector General
of Jails

Copy
Sd/-

No. 1139 Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons
1623 Pris. 2 in Mysore,

Dated Bangalore, 19th August 1924.

From

Dr. H.B. Mylvaganam, F.R.C.S., (Eng).,
Inspector-General of Prisons
in Mysore, Bangalore.

To

B. Nagappa, Esqr., Bar-at-law.,
Secy. to the Govt. of H.H. the Maharaja
of Mysore, Local & Legis: Departments
Bangalore.

Sir,

Adverting to your letter No. P.6493/Pris. 26-22-8 dated the 26th May 1924, I have the honour to submit herewith, copies of correspondence received from the Superintendent of Sericulture in Mysore and the Superintendent, Bangalore Central Jail, re: the introduction of sericulture in the Bangalore Centr Jail and to state that it is not feasible to introduce this industry into the Central Jail for the reasons stated by the Superintendent.

The preliminary expenses required to start the indu amount to about Rs. 1988/-. The monthly recurring expenses amou to Rs. 127/-=

Further the land available for growing vegetables f the consumption of the prisoners will be reduced in extent if 1½ acres of the irrigable ground is utilized for growing mulberry shrubs. The income to be derived from sericulture as estimated by the Superintendent of Sericulture is not commensurate with the trouble and expense to be incurred.

The most inconvenient part of the work relates to th necessary care and attention needed for the rearing of silk-worms both by day and night. Special cells and extra guards will be needed to guard the prisoners by night.

Considering all these difficulties the idea of

introducin

introducing sericulture does not seem feasible at all.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. D. Mayhew

Inspector-General of Prisons.

DEPARTMENT OF SERICULTURE,

MYSORE STATE.

No. 263
24-7-24.

Office of the Superintendent,
Exhibition Building,
Mysore 23rd July 1923.

Dear Sir,

I visited the Central Jail at Bangalore on the 17th instant, and the Superintendent very kindly took me round and gave me all the information I wanted.

I would suggest that sericulture may be started with separate classes for 12 men and 6 women. It is on this basis that I shall proceed to give you a working scheme.

The main requisites are:-

Land for mulberry garden.
Rearing rooms - one for men, and another for women
Rearing and reeling appliances.
Silk worm seed.
Practical Instruction.

Land :- The Jail Superintendent showed me a piece of land about 1½ acres in extent, which is quite suited for mulberry cultivation. This plot, like all others there, has to be irrigated by lift, but as mulberry requires very much less water than most other crops, and there is also no dearth of labour in the Jail, this is no great matter. In any case, this plot is the best available there for my purpose. If this is planted up, the yield of leaves will be about enough for the two rearing rooms I have proposed. I can supply cuttings at a cost of about Rs. 30/-, and also arrange for over-seeing the planting operations.

Rearing Rooms :- For men - I was shewn a circular building in No. 1 Cell, with a number of rooms radiating from a round hall in the centre. This would do admirably, and about 30 trays could be provided in it. I was informed that this room - like all other structures inside the Jail - simply swarmed with rats, which wou

of course, make rearing silk worms impossible without special precautions. The rearing room will have to be protected by wire netting.

For women - The hall or central room in the Matron's quarters which was said to be available, would make an excellent rearing room. Here also, silk worms will have to be protected from rodents by wire - netting.

Rearing & Reeling appliances :-

The appliances necessar are :-.

For men. -
- 6 Stands.
- 30 Trays.
- 4 Chopping knives for cutting leaves
- 1 Thermometer.
- 2 Chopping Boards.
- 6 Chandrikes.
- 1 Domestic Reeling basin, or 2 feet-reeling machines.
- 1 Time piece.

For women. -
- 4 Stands.
- 12 Trays.
- 2 Chopping knives.
- 1 Thermometer.
- 1 Chopping Board.
- 3 Chandrikes.
- 1 Domestic Reeling basin or one foot-reeling machine
- 1 Time piece.

I could supply stands, trays, chopping knives, chopping boards and chandrikes at a cost of about Rs. 200/- for both the rooms; and I could order out two Domestic Filature Units at a cost of about Rs.500/- each, or supply wooden Foot-reeling machines at cost of about Rs.90/- each. I would much prefer the Domestic Units as they are more solid and produce high grade silk.

The other articles - viz., Thermometers and time pieces could be ordered direct by the Jail authorities.

Silkworm seed :- I shall supply the requisite silk-worm seed at the usual rate of Re.1/- per 100 layings.

Practical Instructions:- This work requires an Inspector assisted by an Operative. If it is considered desirable to have a woman for instructing the female prisoners, then the staff required would an Inspector and two operatives, one of whom is a woman. I can lend the services of the required staff. The Inspector would have to be paid his grade

plus an Allowance of Rs. 10/- and the Operatives their grade pay plus an Allowance of Rs. 7/- and in the case of woman Operative the usual sex Allowance of Rs. 3/- besides.

The Institution would be most useful in teaching a lucrative industry to the prisoners, but it has to be regarded as a School and not as a commercial undertaking. I expect that with proper attention a gross return of about Rs. 600/- per annum can be obtained.

Yours Sincerely,
Sd/- N. Rama Rao,
Superintendent.

To

Dr. H.B. Mylvaganam, F.R.C.S., (Eng).,
Inspector-General of Prisons in Mysore, Bangalore.

"C O P Y"

H.B. Mylvaganam

Inspector-General of Prisons.
19th August 1934.

Copy of letter No.1242/F.45.Dated 9th August 24 from the Superintendent,Central Jail,Bangalore to the Inspector-General of Prisons,in Mysore,Bangalore.

With reference to your memo No.1047/15-23 dated 31st ultimo in the matter of starting Sericulture in Jail,I have the honor to state that the Superintendent of Sericulture told me that prisoners are to get up twice at night to feed the worms.This necessitates the two buildings selected for rearing them(viz.the circular shed in No.1 cell and a hall with the bath room connected to it in the matrons quarters in the female prison) being converted into Lock-up rooms so that prisoners may be securely confined in them.

2 The plot selected for growing mulbery is a piece of land 1½ acres in extent and one of the most easily irrigable plots in the Jail garden.This would reduce the land now availabl for growing vegetables for prisoners' consumption which with the present extent is inadequate.

3 The expenditure involved comes to:-

(1)Alteration and improvement of existing buildings such as Cuddaph stone flooring in the circular shed iron grated doors and ventilators in place of wooden planked doors and glass pane shutters. Expanded metal barricades to keep off rats ...Rs.500-

(ii) Rearing and reeling appliances Stands,trays,chopping knives, chopping boards,and Chandrikes.. . . . .Rs. 200-0-(

(iii)Two wooden foot reeling machines (Two domestic Filature units costing Rs.1000/-has been preferred but the cheaper ones have been estimated for as it is yet the initial stage). 180-0-0

(iv) Two thermometers 30-0-0

(v)Two time-pieces. 10-0-0

(vi)Silk worm seeds. 30-0-0

(vii)Mulbery cuttings. 30-0-0

(viii)To oversee planting operations and to instruct prisoners in looking after the works etc,the service of an Inspector and two Operatives(of whom one to be a woman) will have to be engaged on their grade pay with some allowances.The pay is not stated.The period for which they are to be engaged is also not stated.The probable cost will be -

1 Inspector on Rs. 50-10 for 6 months

B.F.		360- 0- 0
1 Operative on Rs.25 - 7 for 6 months. . . .		192- 0- 0
1 woman operative on Rs.25-7-5 for 6 months.		210- 0- 0
Total Rs.		1742- 0- 0

Or Rs. 1750/- in round sum.

4. No provision has been made in the current year's Budget to meet the above expenditure nor can any portion of the sanctioned grants be made available therefor as they are totally inadequate to meet the ordinary expenditure. If the work is to be taken on hand early a special grant amounting to Rs. 2000/- will have to be made.

5. I leave to you to consider whether silk-worm rearing in Jail would be unobjectionable from a Sanitary point of view.

-@-@-@-@-@-@-@-@-@-@-

L.B. Mayhew

Inspector-General of Prisons

19th August 1924.

Proceedings of the Government of H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

Read:-

G.O.No.J.901-2/Prns.58-15-40 dated 22nd August 1921 sanctioning the proposals of the Inspector General of Prisons for the improvement of industries in the Bangalore Central Jail and the revision of the establishment of the industrial sections of the Bangalore Central and Mysore Jails.

2. Letter No.J.5220 dated 12-5-1922 to the I.G.of Prisons requesting him to study the question of the improvement of the Jail manufactures and to formulate proposals suggesting ways and means to reduce the expenditure and to increase the income from that source.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. 1132/15-23 dated 19-8-1924 from the I.G. of Prisons submitting detailed proposals on the subject and stating that it is not feasible to introduce sericulture in the jails for reasons given.

Order No. P 6803-6.

Dated 22/6/1925.

The question of the further ~~industries~~ improvement of jail industries has been under the consideration of Government for some time past. The I.G.of Prisons has submitted certain proposals in the matter and the Director of Industries and Commerce who was consulted, besides being in general agreement with the proposals of the I.G.of Prisons, is also in favour of introducing some power looms and

other

other modern appliances with a view to increase the output.

Government have considered ~~the~~ these proposals ~~of the I.G.of Prisons and the Director of Industries and Commerce~~ and are of opinion that the matter requires further investigation and that a small committee may be appointed to go into the question of Jail industries and report how they may be developed so as to make them remunerative. They accordingly direct that the Inspector General of Prisons, the Director of Industries and Commerce and Mr. Mahomed Abbas Khan do constitute the committee ~~with the I.G.of Prisons as the convener~~. The The I.G.of Prisons is requested to arrange for the meetings of the committee early and submit their recommendations for the consideration of Government.

Secretary to Govt.,
L.L. Depts.

To
The I.G.of Prisons.
" Director of I & C.
Mr.Abbas Khan.
The Comptroller.

07768

No. 1049 Educ. one
15-23

OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GEN. OF PRISONS
IN MYSORE,

Dated Bangalore, 15th August 1925.

FROM

Dr. B. Mahomed Usmon, L.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons

in Mysore, Bangalore.

To

B. Nagappa, Esqr., Bar-at-law.,

Secretary to the Govt: of H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore,

Local and Legislative Departments, Bangalor

Sir,

Adverting to para 2 of Government Order No.P.6803-6/Pris 26-22-9 dated the 22nd June 1925, appointing a Committee to investigate the question of developing the Jail Industries so as to make them remunerative, I have the honour to state that the Members of the Committee, viz., Messrs. Mahomed Abbas Khan, - P.G. D'Souza and myself met together in the Central Jail at B'lore on Tuesday the 7th July 1925 at 8 A.M. The subject was duly investigated and discussed by us in all its aspects. I submit herewith a Memo of the conclusions arrived at by the Committee for orders of Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Inspector-General of Prisons.

avl./15-8.

From

The Inspr.- Gen. of-Prisons

in Mysore, Bangalo...

To

.....

Dated

Despatched

Received

General No.____
No.

Enclosure No.

Note on the discussion of the Committee in connection with the development of Jail Industries

-@-@-@-@-@-@-@-

The Industries at present carried on in the Central Jail re cotton spinning and weaving (which consists of the making f the clothing required for convicts, towels and bed sheets, wills, napkins, tent cloth, cotton carpets and dhurries etc.) oollen carpets for sale, kamblies required for the convicts, arpentry, smithy, colouring cotton and wool required for the anufacture of the articles in the Jail, coir rugs, money bags, ennis nets etc.; and the pots used by the prisoners. The number f prisoners employed in these various industries in the Bangaloro entral Jail at present are:-

Industries.	Number of prisoners employed.
Smithy	9
Carpentry	24
Gunny	14
Weaving	61
Carpet	83
Dyer	5
Dhoby	8
Cumbly	28
Tailor	4
Pottery	5
Total	241

The total value of the articles manufactured in the various ection for the past 3 years is as follows:-

(i) In 1922 . . . . Rs. 17226
(ii) In 1923 . . . . " 36995
(iii) In 1924 . . . . " 24863

The total Jail population consists on an average of 800 prisoners i the Bangalore Central Jail and 140 prisoners in Mysore Jail, but ie number that can be employed in Industrial work does not exceed i an average about 360 in Bangalore Jail and 60 in the Mysore Jail.

The principles upon which the Industries carried on in the Jail e chosen are (1) that the articles manufactured are such as are quired for the Jail or some Department of Government (2) that the nufacturing operations do not compete with private enterprise. de Rule 375 of the Jail Manual In the

principle care is taken not to have recourse even to th recognised marketing principle i.e., to advertise the g and at present the sales are restricted to orders placed in the Jail. In the selection of Industries also some attention is paid to the principle that the Industries in which a person is employ are such as those for which he has a general aptitude and the training received by him may enable him to earn his living there after he leaves the Jail.

The Industries now pursued in the Jail are sufficiently comprehensive and most suitable for prisoners. The only additio that the committee would suggest are book binding, improved rat and basket weaving and mat making. The smithy which confines it at present to such articles as making shackles and petty repairs is capable of great development and the making of articles such Horse-shoes may be conveniently introduced.

The committee are not in favour of introducing any power and driven machinery, for the requirements of the Jail by themselves are not such as could not be handled efficiently by manual lab and it is desirable to give the prisoners such training as they easily convert into a source of living after their release. For - obtaining sized warps and yarns and any prepared materials, arrange ments may, if necessary, be made with the Industries Department.

In regard to sales, the present system under which sales outsi the Jail are not allowed, is calculated to lead to considerable accu lation of stock. Arrangements have now been made to sell these - articles through the Department of Industries in the Arts & Crafts De The Director agrees to give similar facilities through the Agent for the sale of these articles in the Weaving Depot. Some steps should taken however to notify the public of the class of articles the Jail manufactures and there would be no objection to send Warders round w samples so that the public may know that such articles are manufactu in the Jail.

As regards working capital, the amount provided for the official year 1925-26 is Rs. 20084/-. In addition to this a sum of Rs. 7000/- is provided for clothing to prisoners for 1925-26. This

as additional capital. Having regard to the extent of the manufacturing operations the working capital now provided seems adequate.

No information was available as to how far the prisoners after their release were able to pursue these industries. The Superintendent of the Jail considers this to be a function of the Prisoners' Aid Society and suggests the formation of one. The Chief cause for released convicts relapsing into a state of crime is the difficulty to obtain suitable employment and some means should be provided either by philanthropic agency or in the absence of such by Government to enable the prisoners to get employment readily after their release.

The Members of the Committee:-

Sd/- (1) Mahomed Abbas Khan.

(2) P.G.D'Souza

(3) B. Mahomed Usmo

" C O P Y "

Inspector-General of Prisons.
15-8-1925.

G.R..S V1 G 54]

SUBJECT..... .....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to...

Section Pri

File No. 26-

Serial No. 11

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, *the* 192 .

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Date of issue 22/9/25

Signed by.....

Read—

G.O. no: P. 6303-6/Pri 26-25, dt 22.6.25 appointing a Committee to investigate the question of developing the cottage industries so as to make them remunerative and requesting the Committee to submit their recommendations for consideration of Govt.

Letter no: 1049/15-23 dt 15.8.25 from the Director of Industries forwarding the following memorandum containing conclusions arrived at by the Committee for the orders of Govt.

[Here insert the memo- in

Consisting of the Hon'ble, the Director of Industries & Commerce & Mr. Md Abbas Khan

Committee

Order Thereon No.

May this be

i Printed ?

ii treated as a standing order ?

iii published in the Gazette, English Part ?

iv translated ?

v placed at the disposal of the press ?

vi published in the Gazette, Kannada Part ?

Order No. of 1650–1710

The Govt. are advised to
accept the recommendations
of the Committee of the
H.C. of Commons which [illegible]
requested by
will take the necessary steps
to give effect to the same.
proposals.

both in regard to the addition
new industries and the disposal
of gaol made articles

With regard to the
the advertisement of gaol
however,
labels, care should be taken to see
that there is no "puffing"
& competition with private
enterprise or industries.

The local bodies have been
informed of a proposed increase
in remuneration of discharged
prisoners employed in the State
in the Stores, and their reports
taken
received thereon in the matter
are awaited.

and the Civil Service Commissioners

List of enclosures.

may perhaps be communicated

It may be communicated to

The Govt. thank the Committee
Committee
members for their practical & useful report

Copied by

Examined by

WD 1886—GPB—1,000,00—1

The D.G. of Prisons
The Dr. Jail
The Lunatic Asylum